

Appl. No. 10/064,674
Amdt. dated April 22, 2005
Reply to Office action of February 25, 2005

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Rejections:

Claims 1-3 and 5-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being
5 anticipated by Kanatani et al. (4070663).

Response:

Examiner deems that Kanatani et al. has disclosed utilizing a single inductor
and equivalent capacitor to form oscillation. However, applicants believe that the
10 teachings of Kanatani et al. may have been misunderstood by Examiner and that Kanatani
in fact do not disclose forming oscillation in this way.

Please refer to Fig. 3, Fig. 4a, and Fig. 4b of the cited reference. The cited reference
discloses that during period a, SW1 is closed and SW2 is opened (column 4, line 42 to
15 column 5, line 15). Therefore, the voltage difference between the first and the second
electrode oscillates from $-V_2$ to V_1 through the combination of the inductor L1 and the
equivalent capacitor (column 4, lines 42-67). During period b, since the cross voltage of
D1 is reversed, the voltage difference between the first and second electrodes remains
(column 5, lines 1-3). However, during period c, SW1 is opened and SW2 is closed.
20 Therefore, the voltage difference between the first and the second electrode oscillates
from V_1 to $-V_2$ through the combination of the inductor L2 and the equivalent capacitor
(column 5, lines 4-7). Please note that SW1 is opened during period c, and no current
flows through the inductor L1. As a result, the inductor L1 cannot resonate with the
equivalent capacitor. In summary, the inductor L1 is enabled to make the voltage
25 difference move from $-V_2$ to V_1 during period a, while the other inductor L2 is enabled
to make the voltage difference move from V_1 to $-V_2$ during period c. It is well known
that the term "oscillate" means to swing back and forth. As mentioned above, the cited

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reference requires two inductors L1, L2 to make the voltage difference oscillate between V1 and -V2. Therefore, applicants assert that the cited reference fails to teach or suggest making the voltage difference between the first and the second electrode oscillate between V1 and -V2 through utilizing a single inductor and the equivalent
5 capacitor.

For this reason, applicants believe that the cited reference does not anticipate claim 1 and that claim 1 should instead be found allowable over the cited reference. Reconsideration of claim 1 is respectfully requested. Claims 2,3, and 5-9 are dependent
10 on claim 1 and should be found allowable if claim 1 is found allowable.

Concerning claim 10, the kernel difference between the driving circuit of the present invention and the cited driving circuit is that a single LC resonance circuit is implemented as mentioned above. Therefore, applicants assert that Kanatani et al. fail to teach the
15 features of providing the PDP device with a single inductor for making a voltage difference between the first electrode and the second electrode oscillate downwards during a third time-interval and utilizing the single inductor for making the voltage difference between the first electrode and the second electrode oscillate upwards during a fourth time-interval. That is, applicants assert that Kanatani et al. fail to teach all of the
20 limitations of claim 10.

For this reason, applicants believe that the cited reference does not anticipate claim 10 and that claim 10 should be instead found allowable over the cited art. Reconsideration of claim 10 is respectfully requested. Claim 11 is dependant on claim 10 and should be
25 allowable if claim 10 is found allowable.

Applicants respectfully request that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

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Sincerely yours,

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